

# Strengths and Needs: An Assessment of Housing and Human Services in King County's Rural Subregions

*A community-based planning project sponsored by:*

King County Department of Community and Human Services  
Community Services Division

and

United Way of King County

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# I. About the Rural Planning Effort

King County Community Services Division (CSD) and United Way initiated a rural human service and housing planning project for several reasons. In the broadest sense, we seek to forge and maintain strong, effective human service partnerships with the rural communities to ensure that the actions we participate in, and the funds we invest, are targeted to high priority, locally identified needs. King County CSD generates two written plans which relate to housing and human service priorities—one governing local resources, the other federal resources. Both are grounded in extensive local input, so the work of the subregional planning process provides input for each plan. They are briefly described below.

**CSD's Strategic Plan** is a plan for the funding years 1998 through 2000. The purpose of the Plan is to establish broad direction for the planning and implementation of housing and human services provided through CSD in King County; it does not cover housing or human services provided through other County divisions and departments. The Plan implements CSD's mission to work in partnership with communities and other funders to develop, support, and provide human services which emphasize prevention, intervention, and community education, as well as to provide decent, affordable housing. The information from this report will also be used to update the CSD Strategic Plan which will guide the allocation of County funds for prevention and early intervention human services needs between 2001 and 2003.

**King County Community Services Division Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan for 2000-2003** is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and covers all parts of King County except the City of Seattle (called "the King County Consortium"). It lays out specific objectives for the use of federal housing and community funds. Funds available to rural areas include a pot of community development funds, made available annually on a competitive basis, for projects serving unincorporated King County and the small cities. Activities must benefit low-income residents; allowable activities include human services, community facilities, infrastructure improvements, and more. We also issue annual Requests for Proposals for affordable housing programs and emergency shelter operations.

**United Way of King County Community Safety Nets 2000** will use the information from this report to make funding recommendations. The information in this report will also be used to determine strategies for investing "Venture Funds" to meet new or emerging needs in a community, or to expand an effective and needed service. Venture Funds awards are made by each of United Way's four Community Councils in south, east, and north King County, and Seattle.

## Purpose of the Rural Subregional Planning

A major focus of the Plan is to use information on subregional needs and priorities to improve service responsiveness. While all social issues and service needs span King County, the great diversity within the County means that many issues are of high priority to one subregion but of lower priority to another. Because CSD and United Way are aware of the subregional differences and want to work with communities in the subregions to shape services that meet the communities' needs, forming partnerships with local jurisdictions and funders is a high priority.

## Planning Context

Before beginning the subregional planning process, the subregions were defined. The adopted subregion definitions are based on combinations of school districts within King County, with some adjustment for existing jurisdictional boundaries. The main criteria for defining subregions is that residents and communities can identify with their subregion. Stakeholder feedback indicated that school districts are less confusing than cities and include all of the unincorporated areas in King County. Additionally, because rural areas will have constraints on growth and development that urban areas will not experience, rural and urban areas are established as separate subregions.

The final definition of subregions was reviewed by an Interjurisdictional Work Group, comprised of staff of the Metropolitan King County Council Regional Policy Committee (RPC), and the Planning Committee of the King County Children and Families Commission. The subregions are: Seattle, North Urban, East Urban, East Rural, South Urban, South Rural, and Vashon Island. The subregions considered "rural" are:

- Vashon Island (which includes the Vashon school district)
- East Rural (which includes Riverview, Skykomish, and Snoqualmie Valley school districts and the municipalities of Skykomish, Carnation, Duvall, Snoqualmie, and North Bend).
- South Rural (which includes Enumclaw and Tahoma school districts and the cities of Maple Valley, Black Diamond and Enumclaw).

During the fall of 1998, CSD, in cooperation with United Way of King County and a host of local stakeholders, initiated a special subregional planning effort in the three rural subregions to identify the particular strengths and needs of the rural communities in the area of housing and human services. This was a multi-stage process which involved a thorough assessment of local housing and human service needs and strengths, solicitation of possible strategic responses to those needs, and consideration of available resources with the ultimate goal of development of specific, effective intervention strategies. Please see the end of this section for a graphic that lays out the major steps of the process.

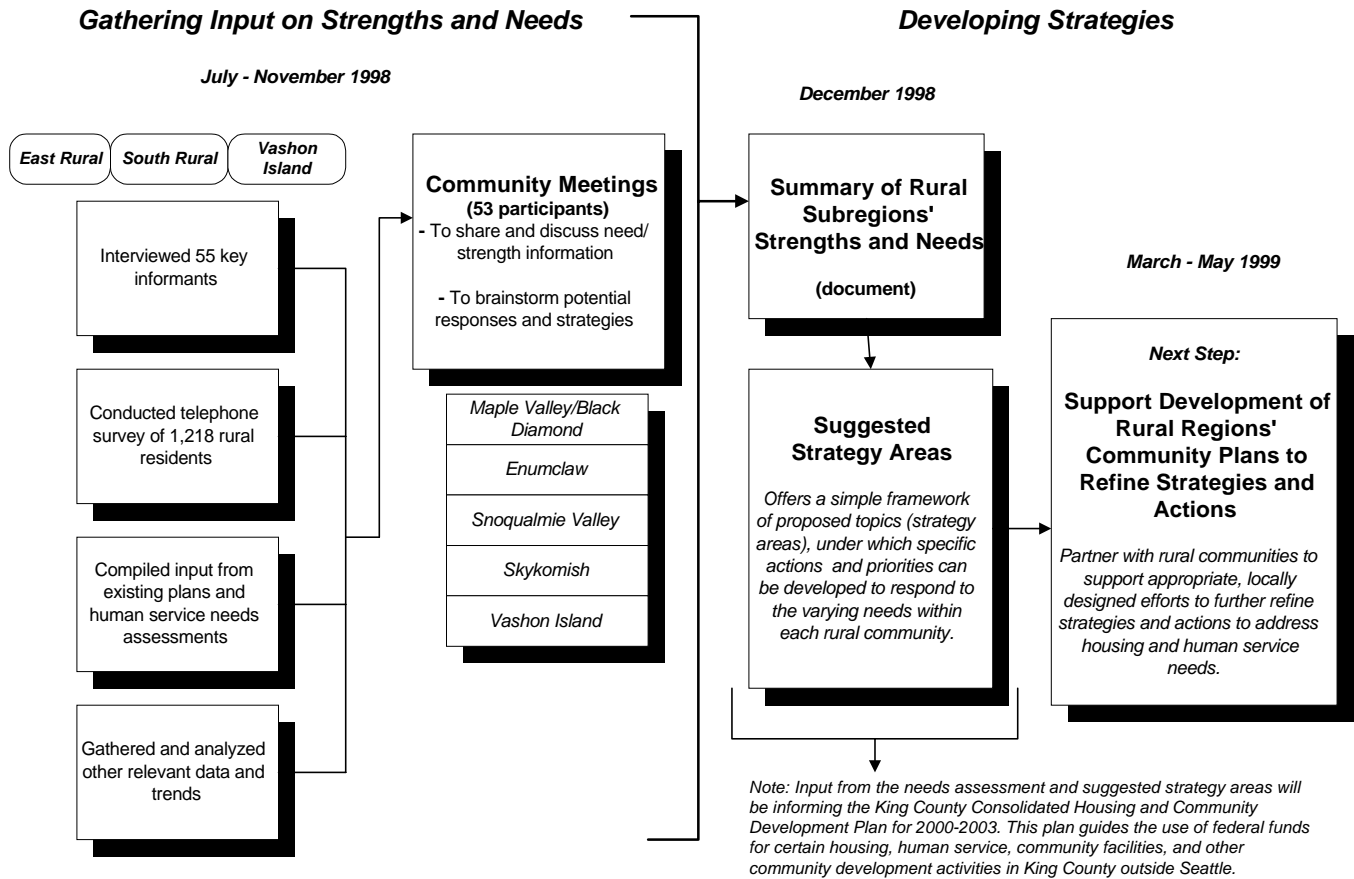
## Content of the Report

This document summarizes the results of the needs assessment phase of the subregional planning process which includes findings from a review of existing rural planning documents, a telephone needs assessment survey, key informant interviews, and preliminary community meetings to discuss local housing and human service needs. The input for this report comes from the residents, providers, and community leaders of the rural areas, and is primarily for their use. It is intended for this document to provide an overview of human, housing and health service concerns in the rural areas, and to share information on areas of common concerns as well as differences. It also seeks to offer a flexible framework within which communities can take the “next step” in further refining specific, local actions to address their housing and human service concerns. King County and United Way may have roles as partners, funders, leaders, and/or advocates in supporting the priority actions of a given rural area. Based on the information gathered for this report, CSD and United Way developed statements of what appears to be the priority needs common to all three of the rural subregions. As well as some common statements of direction, agreed investment priorities for resources and effort to meet those needs. This report presents these statements for stakeholders to review.

The initial review of the needs material was done at community meetings in six communities. The preliminary local strategies developed at these meetings for addressing these problems are also presented here as a potential framework for local action.

This report does not attempt to provide a comprehensive listing of every human service need in every rural community. Instead, we focus primarily on identifying the areas of housing and human service concerns that all rural areas appear to share, as well as identifying concerns that are unique to each subregion. Hopefully, strategies for addressing these concerns will emerge from further discussions and action planning. Probably the most important message that we heard in talking with the rural stakeholders was that each community is unique, and each needs to generate its own strategic priorities. Results of the strategy development will be presented in later reports.

**King County Community Services Division & United Way of King County**  
**RURAL SUBREGION PLANNING FOR HOUSING & HUMAN SERVICES**



cp/plng/rural.vsd

## II. Information Sources

Information about the housing and human service strengths and needs of King County's rural communities was gathered from a variety of sources, both new and existing. We reached residents, community leaders, school superintendents, elected officials, human service providers, housing developers, and others.

### Telephone Survey

King County Community Services Division commissioned a telephone survey, conducted by the professional interviewing staff of Market Data Research, to gather information on residents' perceptions of human service issues. Between September 18 and October 22 1998, a total of 1,218 rural residents completed the interview, yielding results with statistical precision of plus or minus 2.8 percent at the 95 percent confidence level. East Rural completed 408 surveys, South Rural 407, and Vashon Island 409. The survey asked respondents to assess the extent to which they perceived certain issues as problems in their community, and also about problems experienced directly by the household itself. Highlights are included in Appendix A.

### Key Informant Interviews

King County Community Services Division staff and United Way of King County staff conducted interviews with 55 individuals. They included community leaders, school superintendents, housing and human service providers, and elected officials. Completed interviews included 20 from East Rural 19 from South Rural, 13 from Vashon - Maury Island, and 3 who represented more than one region. Interviews included questions about the perceived strengths of the community, the most critical human service issues facing the community, and unmet needs. A list of key informants with whom we spoke is included as Appendix B.

### Review of Existing Documents and Plans

In recent years, numerous human service planning efforts have taken place in the rural areas, often focused on a particular population or issue. These include focus groups, youth summits, school district planning, health and safety network plans, senior forums, domestic violence planning, economic summits, health care needs assessments, and more. In order to build upon and integrate this important work, we gathered and reviewed the needs and recommendations identified in these documents. A list of documents reviewed is included in Appendix C.

### Community Facility Needs Survey

King County Community Services Division staff conducted a survey of community facility needs. The purpose of the survey was to determine the scope of facility needs which are eligible for federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. A summary appears in Appendix D.

### Other Indicators of Needs and Trends

Other data was gathered to provide a picture of the rural area's demographic makeup, its housing market and extent of subsidized housing, and indicators of demand for assistance (e.g., calls for assistance to information and referral lines, use of free and reduced price lunch, and others).



### III. A Profile of the Rural Subregions

To fully understand human service needs in the rural subregions, it is first necessary to understand the context in which they occur. As described earlier, there are three subregions in King County that are considered rural:

- Vashon Island
- East Rural (which includes Riverview, Skykomish, and Snoqualmie school districts)
- South Rural (which includes Enumclaw and Tahoma school districts).

These areas are considered rural because they lie for the most part outside of the county's Urban Growth Boundary. Consequently, they will experience a very different situation as future growth is constrained to the designated urban areas. In addition, they are further from the resources and services that are generally much more accessible to urban residents. Please see the cover of this report for the map illustrating the location of the rural subregions.

These subregions are actually comprised of many independent communities that face a variety of situations. The East Rural subregion contains the municipalities of Duvall, Carnation, Snoqualmie, North Bend and Skykomish. While Skykomish remains quite isolated and removed from the urban areas, Duvall and Carnation are experiencing suburban encroachment. North Bend and Snoqualmie are on the I-90 corridor and are also seeing the development of bedroom communities for urban workers.

In the South Rural subregion, Maple Valley and Black Diamond are actually within the Urban Growth Boundary. As a result, Maple Valley has seen considerable development in recent years and can expect more. Black Diamond has not had as much development but is beginning to be impacted by growth. Both cities are service centers to the rural residents which live to the east. Enumclaw is outside of the Urban Growth Boundary and more protected, although there have been recent proposals for development.

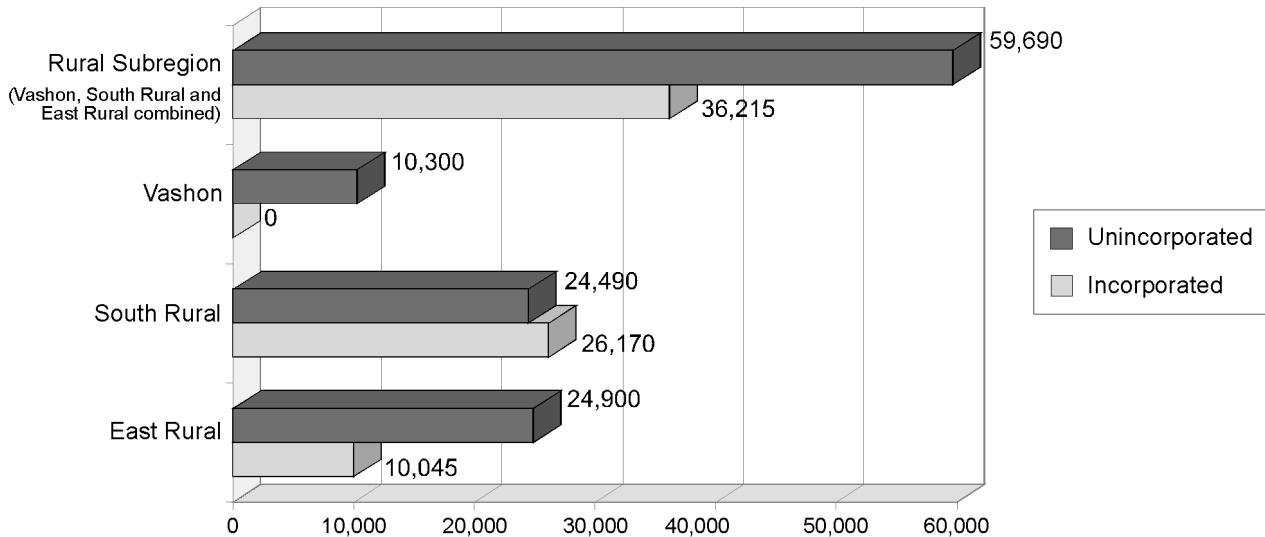
Vashon Island is an entirely unincorporated area that, besides being outside the Urban Growth Boundary, has natural constraints on growth. Water availability is limited and ferries are the only means of access to the island.

In the rural areas, city governments and residents report a greater sense of obligation to the surrounding areas than is typically reported by their urban counter-parts. City limits do not generally define the rural communities. Therefore, when discussing rural cities, please recognize that residents living outside their boundaries are often included in their considerations.

Presented on the following pages are some of the population and housing data for King County's rural communities. They present a limited overview of residents living in the rural subregions. The data have been compiled from existing sources, including the 1990 Census, the State's Department of Social and Health Services, the State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and King County's 1997 Annual Growth Report.

Chart 1

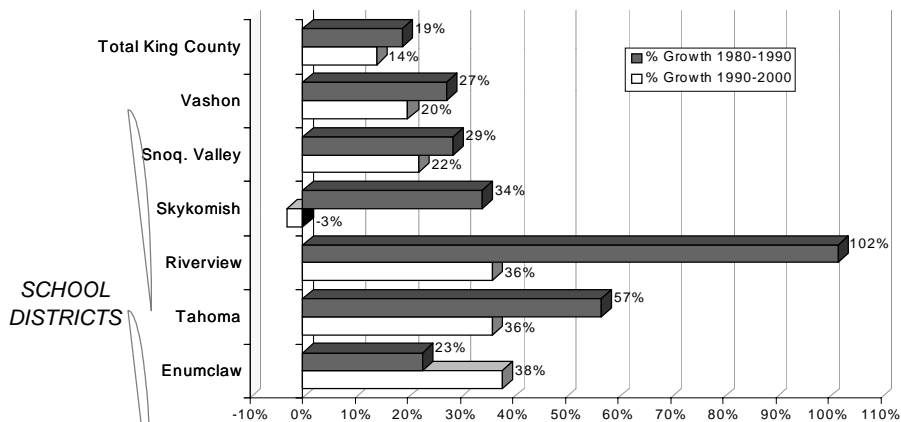
*Unincorporated vs. Incorporated Population in Rural Subregions*



SOURCE: ■ King County CSD - Populations based on estimates of 1996 city populations and 1995 unincorporated area populations.

Chart 2

*Population Growth by School District 1980-2000*



SOURCES: ■ 1990-2002: DSHS Washington State Adjusted Population Estimates, June 30 1997. ■ 1980-89 ZIP Code & 1980-86 Census Tract Population Estimates based on figures from Claritas Corporation. ■ 1987-1989 Census Tract Population Estimates are from DSHS, December 1995.

Table 1

*Student Population Race/Ethnic Origin by School District 1996-97 School Year*

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>SouthRural</i>		<i>East Rural</i>			<i>Vashon</i>
<b><i>School District</i></b>	<b>Enumclaw</b>	<b>Tahoma</b>	<b>Riverview</b>	<b>Skykomish</b>	<b>Snoq. Valley</b>	<b>Vashon</b>
Black	1%	1%	<1%	4%	1%	2%
Asian	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%
Indian	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Hispanic	2%	2%	4%	0%	3%	2%
White	94%	94%	92%	94%	93%	91%

SOURCE: ■ United Way of King County 1998 Investment Priority Information Summary.

Table 2

*Percentage of Population 65 and Over by School District 1990*

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>SouthRural</i>		<i>East Rural</i>			<i>Vashon</i>	<b>Total</b>
<b><i>School District</i></b>	<b>Enumclaw</b>	<b>Tahoma</b>	<b>Riverview</b>	<b>Skykomish</b>	<b>Snoq. Valley</b>	<b>Vashon</b>	<b>King County</b>
Population age 65 & up (1998)	11%	5%	5%	12%	8%	12%	11%

SOURCES: ■ 1990-2002: DSHS Washington State Adjusted Population Estimates, June 30 1997. ■ 1980-89 ZIP Code & 1980-86 Census Tract Population Estimates based on figures from Claritas Corporation. ■ 1987-1989 Census Tract Population Estimates are from DSHS, December 1995.

Table 3

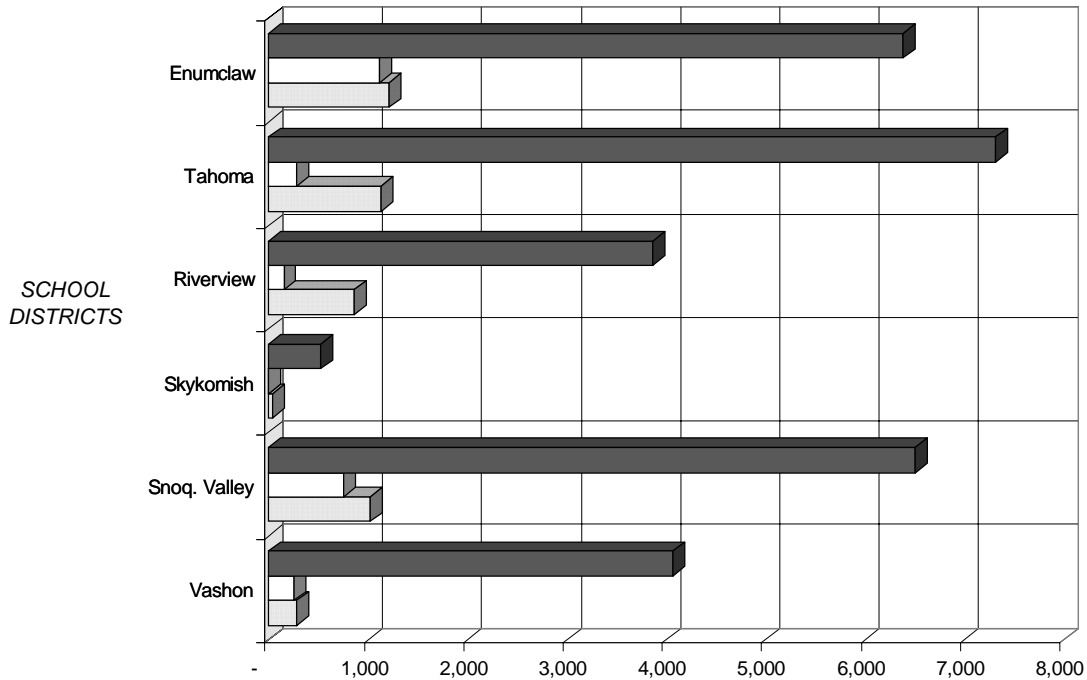
*Number of Teen Births by School District 1994-96*

<i>Subregion</i>	<i>SouthRural</i>		<i>East Rural</i>			<i>Vashon</i>
<b><i>School District</i></b>	<b>Enumclaw</b>	<b>Tahoma</b>	<b>Riverview</b>	<b>Skykomish</b>	<b>Snoq. Valley</b>	<b>Vashon</b>
Teen Births(15-17 yr olds) 1994-1996	38	25	11	0	30	0
Total per subregion	63		41			0

SOURCE: Birth Certificate Data: ■ Washington Stated Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics

Chart 3

Number Of Existing Housing Units by School District 1996



SOURCE: ■ 1997 King County Annual Growth Report

Dark bar denotes single family housing; light bar denotes multi-family housing; and light gray bar denotes mobile homes.

Table 4

Subsidized Rental Housing by School District

School District	South Rural		East Rural			Vashon
	Enumclaw	Tahoma	Riverview	Skykomish	Snoq. Valley	Vashon
<b>Population Served</b>	<b># Units</b>					
Elderly/Seniors	71				46	33
Family	58					
Homeless/substance abuse recovery		5				
Low income families					20	
Homeless teenage parents					3	
People with Developmental Disabilities			12			
Not specified	188	171			30	16
<b>Total per subregion</b>	493		111			49

SOURCE: ■ King County Community Services Division

## IV. Strengths of the Rural Communities

Through both the key informant interviews and the community meetings a picture of the strengths of the rural communities emerged. Presented below are the themes common to all rural areas.

### Strengths Common to All Subregions

#### *A sense of cohesiveness*

- Communities that are “close knit” and willing to “pull together”
- Residents who are involved and interested in the life of the community
- A lifestyle worth being protected
- People know each other
- Business and police work with each other

#### *Communities that contribute*

- High levels of volunteer involvement; many important volunteer organizations
- Hardworking, giving, and generous people
- “We take care of our own”

#### *Education and civic institutions*

- Schools are strong
- Community centers play important role in the community
- Good civic involvement - active interest taken in the operation of a city

Vashon Island informants saw community cohesiveness as a very high strength (69% of the informants mentioned it), as well as community contributions (46%). Other strengths mentioned by Vashon Island residents were: diversity (15%), rural atmosphere/environment (8%), independence/individualism (8%), and schools (8%).

East Rural residents also saw community cohesiveness (60%) and community contributions (40%) as the subregions greatest strengths. Rural atmosphere/environment was also very strong (30%) as were diversity (20%) and independence/individualism (20%).

South Rural informants considered community contributions (53%) to be their greatest strength with community cohesiveness second (47%). Other community strengths listed were: schools (16%), diversity (11%), and support from businesses (11%).

## V. Needs and Challenges Facing the Rural Communities

It is difficult to categorize the needs and challenges facing the rural subregions as a whole, given the unique character of each rural community. Not surprisingly, the needs vary widely depending on exactly what rural area one is discussing. And while Black Diamond residents may share some of the same concerns as Vashon or Skykomish residents, the picture can and does look quite a bit different as well. In this section, we share both the common themes that emerged among all rural communities, as well as some of the specific differences.

One overarching theme which warrants mention, but which is not explored in detail in the sections below, relates to the impact of growth in the rural areas. When asked open-ended questions about key issues facing their community in the years ahead, managing growth issues was frequently cited, and included infrastructure concerns, housing density, changes to the rural atmosphere, how to integrate new residents with existing ones, economic implications, and more. These concerns are clearly beyond the scope of United Way and CSD, but they have impact on the lives of rural residents and are included in this report so that they can be presented to those who are responsible for .

### Needs and Concerns Common to all Rural Areas

Based on the survey, key informant interviews, and review of other plans and needs assessments, the following seven areas appear to be needs and concerns that all rural areas of King County share (not in priority order):

- Affordable Housing
- Youth Activities
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment
- Public Transportation Concerns
- Livable Wage Jobs
- Affordable and Accessible Health & Dental Services
- Domestic Violence Services

**Broad Range of Other Needs Also Identified.** The list of seven items above is not, of course, meant to be an exhaustive list of housing and human service needs in the rural areas. Listed below are some *examples* of other needs which were mentioned by one or more key informants, addressed in existing rural plans, or mentioned by respondents to the telephone survey.

<i>Isolation</i>	<i>Child care</i>	<i>Senior services</i>
<i>Infrastructure support</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Economic development</i>
<i>Volunteer training</i>	<i>Unemployment</i>	<i>Crime/violence</i>
<i>Coordination of services</i>	<i>School drop-outs</i>	<i>Teen pregnancy</i>
<i>Literacy services</i>	<i>Legal services</i>	<i>Tutoring and mentoring</i>
<i>Physical abuse</i>	<i>Child abuse and neglect</i>	<i>Parenting skills</i>
<i>ESL classes</i>	<i>Racial/ethnic discrimination</i>	<i>Services for people with disabilities</i>

## Common Needs Areas

On the pages that follow, additional detail is provided on each of the seven common need areas. For each, information is included to demonstrate the extent of the problem, and the information sources through which we learned that all rural areas shared this concern.

## Common Need Area: Lack of Affordable Housing

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### Major Indicators of Need

- **Increasingly tight, unaffordable housing market.** While the rents and home prices in the rural areas are somewhat more affordable than the urban parts of King County, they are nonetheless out of reach for many residents. Like the rest of the County, rural areas are experiencing upward pressure on rents and low vacancies. The mismatch between the wages earned from local jobs and the amount needed to pay for housing is significant. In Enumclaw, for example, one would need to earn \$12.38 per hour (\$25,750 per year) to afford the average rent of \$644 per month.

Options are limited for first-time homebuying assistance. Northwest Housing Development, a sweat equity first-time ownership program for low-income families in rural areas, has 500 households on its waiting list.

- **Insufficient subsidized housing.** Turnover is low and demand is high for assisted housing. Only 653 units of subsidized rental housing are available in the rural areas (excluding state-supported group homes and adult family homes). South Rural: 493 units; East Rural: 111 units; Vashon: 49 units.
- **Growing numbers of homeless people.** All rural areas report a growing and more visible homeless problem—including youth, families, single adults, and victims of domestic violence. This is consistent with a larger trend in King County as a whole. In a recent 12-month period, the Crisis Clinic Community Information Line fielded 158 requests for emergency shelter from the county's rural areas. There are few options for emergency shelter and transitional housing.
- **Housing problems for seniors and people with disabilities.** The need for home repair services, particularly for elderly households, is consistently raised as a need in the rural areas. Housing and related support services for people with disabilities—including single adults in recovery from substance abuse, people with developmental disabilities, and people with mental illness—is also very limited.

### Survey

**Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 52% identified lack of affordable housing as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 55% of East Rural respondents
- 37% of South Rural respondents
- 64% of Vashon Island respondents



## **A Closer Look**

**East Rural.** East King County as a whole faces the highest housing costs in King County and this squeeze is certainly felt in the rural parts of East county, not just the urban communities. In more remote communities such as Skykomish, a lack of housing in general is a problem.

**South Rural.** South Rural has the most multifamily housing of the rural subregions, and is facing upward pressure on rents that is making it increasingly difficult for residents to afford their housing. For example, the average cost of a one-bedroom apartment in Maple Valley now stands at \$539. Other concerns include the ongoing need for home repair services, and a lack of support for a growing and more visible homeless population.

**Vashon Island.** The island has experienced a notable sharp rise in housing costs in recent years. As more moderate and upper income people seek to move to the island, pressure is felt by local workers who cannot afford the high housing costs, and retired and elderly residents who, although they own their homes, face repair needs and growing taxes. There are also no housing options on the island for young adults with developmental disabilities. Vashon reports a growing homeless problem including youth and single adults (some of whom are disabled) living in the woods. No safe shelter options are available for victims of domestic violence.

## Common Need Area: Lack of Youth Activities

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### Major Indicators of Need

- There is a notable lack of activities for school age children and teenagers, and a lack of facilities for youth programs. Programs to prevent undesirable behaviors, such as violence and negative health behaviors, are in greatest need.
- Poor to no transportation options for youth trying to get to other locations for education and recreation programs.
- School drop-out problems exist; schools are not in a position to provide the range of services needed. Some children with problems get left out and “they drift.”
- Lack of tutors and mentors.
- Lack of places for youth and adults to come together for recreation.

### Survey Results

**Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 45% identified lack of youth activities as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 45% of East Rural respondents
- 36% of South Rural respondents
- 55% of Vashon Island respondents

### A Closer Look

**East Rural.** Carnation-Duvall area youth have interest in (priority order): a skate park/bike track; improved Youth Center; jobs and internships; a movie theater; and improved transportation (Carnation-Duvall Youth Summit Agenda, April 1998). The Snoqualmie Valley Community Network Comprehensive Plan (1997) identified teen pregnancy and male parentage and youth substance abuse as target areas to address. In 1995 the Network said “There are few resources for youth with questions about pregnancy.” The Snoqualmie Valley Youth Safety Forum (July 1998) identified a need for more activities for middle school students. Adults in Skykomish (April 1997) identified “something for children/youth to do” as their number one need and identified “lack of transportation forces youth to hitch hike in and out of the community” as a problem area.

**South Rural.** The Maple Valley United Way forum (March 1997) identified a need for activities for youth as a major concern. In June 1997, the Maple Valley Community Center Strategic Plan identified youth programs as one of seven key focus areas. Enumclaw/Black Diamond Communities That Care Task Force (1996) developed three strategies to address issues, all focused on prevention programs for youth. Focus groups in Black Diamond and in Enumclaw (November 1998) in addition to “lack of youth activities” and “violence - crime & youth” also identified as concerns “teen pregnancy and birth rates”, “violence within peer groups” and “lack of facilities for youth.”

### A Closer Look, cont.

**Vashon Island.** The Vashon Island Public Network Comprehensive Plan (May 1996) found great concern about boredom for kids, particularly teen-agers and the lack of “out-of-school” activities for kids. Vashon Youth and Family Services, in 1997, identified homeless teens as a concern and the lack of protective shelters/safe homes. Access to services for teens was identified at a community focus session (November 1998).

## Common Need Area: Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

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### Major Indicators of Need

- Lack of drug or alcohol treatment services in the rural areas - have to travel
- Need more clean and sober activities for youth
- Many people do not know about the options that are available
- No smoking cessation programs for teenagers
- Increased alcohol and drug use by youth

### Survey

**Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 44% identified alcoholism a major or moderate problem in the community, and 43 percent identified drug abuse. This included:  
45% (alcoholism) and 41% (drug abuse) of East Rural respondents  
42% (alcoholism) and 38% (drug abuse) of South Rural respondents  
46% (alcoholism) and 47% (drug abuse) of Vashon Island respondents

### A Closer Look.

**East Rural.** Isolation and limited transportation has been an ongoing struggle in this area. The inability to access services and the lack of positive youth activities increase the probability of high risk behavior. Marijuana and alcohol are easy for youth to obtain. Many parents are indifferent to youth substance abuse and many are users themselves. Domestic violence is largely unrecognized and very prevalent. Geography, language, and limited incomes are obstacles for families reaching out for the few services that exist. Youth are struggling with emotional issues and feel that they have nowhere to turn. Interpersonal communication and life skills are lacking, and there is little positive recognition for youth in these areas. Lack of success leads to low self-esteem, which leads to little resistance when it comes to high risk behavior. In addition, there is little support for recovering alcoholics and addicts.

**South Rural.** It is reported by South County groups that isolation for rural youth is a big problem. Youth do not feel connected. This feeling is compounded by a lack of transportation and a lack of activities for pre-teens and teens, particularly after school and on weekends. The youth feel that “everything going on is going on somewhere else!” Family members who use and abuse alcohol and other drugs can lead to violence in the home, and such families often find it hard to access help. Drugs and alcohol are readily available to youth.

**A Closer  
Look, cont.**

**Vashon Island.** Addressing substance abuse was identified as one of the top three priority action items in the Vashon Island Public Network Comprehensive Plan of May 1996. The island features very high rates of youth substance abuse. This may be relevant to the lack of activities for teens. Community norms and attitudes seem favorable to usage as well. Strong counseling services are available, although little exists in the realm of treatment options. Respondents from Vashon Island describe a need for a community recreational/family center, as well as volunteers to create free activities for youth. To combat substance abuse, coordination of current substance abuse prevention, intervention, and treatment services was cited, as well as continued support and development of prevention programs within schools.

## Common Need Area: Public Transportation Concerns

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### Major Indicators of Need

- This area of concern is largely outside the purview of King County Community Services Division and United Way. However, lack of transportation affects residents' ability to get to housing, employment, health care, and human services.
- Poor or non-existent public transportation affects the ability of people to flee domestic abuse, receive medical services, attend youth activities, and get to employment training or jobs.
- Transportation problems contribute to isolation for youth, elderly residents, and for communities as a whole. It contributes to other issues in rural areas related to domestic violence, youth violence and elder health.

### Survey

**Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 39% identified inadequate public transportation as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 44% of East Rural respondents
- 39% of South Rural respondents
- 32% of Vashon Island respondents

### A Closer Look

**East Rural:** In the Snoqualmie Valley, transportation improvement is a high priority to allow access to jobs and services. Youth in Carnation identified improved transportation as important (Carnation-Duvall Youth Summit Agenda, April 1998). At a Community Connections Meeting (June 1996) in the Riverview School District "limited public transportation is one of the major barriers, especially for low income and working poor, youth, the elderly and other special populations." Also identified was "ACCESS vans are difficult to access and do not meet the needs of those who qualify. They are also unavailable to many working poor families due to income eligibility standards." There is no transportation for after school programs within the school district. Limited bus service was seen as a barrier to services for victims of domestic violence wanting to flee abusive situations (Eastside Domestic Violence Program 1994). The Snoqualmie Valley Community Network identified a lack of transportation for seniors (1995). At two community focus group meetings in Skykomish (April 1997 and October 1998) the non-existence of public transportation was of extreme concern. The *only* way for residents needing transportation to medical services, youth activities, or other human services, either in the isolated community or in Snohomish or King County, is by private car.

**A Closer  
Look, cont.**

**South Rural.** At a United Way Maple Valley Forum (March 1997), transportation for seniors and for all ages were major concerns, as it was for the South King County Regional Senior Adult Coalition (June 1998). An Enumclaw Strategy Development Meeting (November 1998) identified limited transportation from METRO as a concern.

**Vashon Island.** Poor public transportation worsens the problems related to safe, supervised place and activities for children, a finding noted in the Vashon Island Public Network Comprehensive Plan (May 1996). Vashon Youth and Family Services identified improved transportation as critical to meeting “unmet social service needs.” A Vashon Island Strategy Development Meeting (November 1998) characterized the unique transportation challenges of the island because of the combination bus/ferry system. Lack of good transportation impacts access to services on and off the island.

## Common Need Area: Lack of Livable Wage Jobs

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### Major Indicators of Need

- The rural areas had approximately the same percentage of residents with incomes below 80% of the median income as all of King County. In Fiscal Year 1998, there were 1771 clients in the rural areas on the Transitional Assistance to Needy Family (TANF) caseload.
- King County experienced a 9% decline in the total number of jobs in agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining in the five years from 1991 to 1996. This sector produces average wages between \$29,000 and \$37,800 for families in rural areas
- The growth in jobs in King County has been primarily in the retail sector where full time employment produces average wages of \$18,500 in 1996 and where part-time employment is a feature of the industry.
- The 20 year growth estimates adopted in the Countywide Planning Policies indicate that job growth in rural areas will lag behind household growth by 28%. The result will be an increase in the number of households supported by employment in the urban areas of the County.
- The sectors of the economy where jobs provide average wages at or above 80% of the median income (\$35,475) for the Seattle-Bellevue-Everett-Island County primary metropolitan statistical area are mining, manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and government. (1996 figures).
- Vocational training is required for jobs in most of the sectors of the economy which have livable/family wage jobs.
- Vocational training is not easy to access for rural residents. The two closest institutions are Green River Community College on the eastern edge of Auburn, and Bellevue Community College, just off I-90 near the eastern edge of Bellevue. South Seattle Community College in West Seattle is accessible to Vashon residents only by ferry.
- Public transportation routes and timetables do not facilitate easy access to jobs or training for those without automobiles.
- Comprehensive jobs services and DSHS offices do not exist in the cities within the rural regions for those seeking jobs in general and for those going from welfare to work.
- Child care arrangements are complicated by issues of adequate income, transportation, and availability of quality child care.

### Survey

**Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 37% identified lack of jobs that pay enough as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 41% of East Rural respondents
- 31% of South Rural respondents
- 42% of Vashon Island respondents

## **A Closer Look**

**East Rural.** DSHS's Community Service Office in Bellevue covers North Bend, Snoqualmie, Carnation, Fall City, and the Riverview and Snoqualmie school districts. The social services supervisor sees under-employment as more of a problem in the area than unemployment. This under-employment is seen as related to lack of economic growth, lack of vocation skills among those in the workforce, and lack of skills training for those with low paying jobs. Lack of transportation and lack of affordable child care further complicate the situation.

Key informants in the Snoqualmie Valley frequently cited lack of livable wage jobs, child care availability and affordability as critical issues facing their communities. The most frequently cited critical issue was affordable housing, which is a function of both increasing housing costs and of the actual household incomes in the area.

**South Rural.** Almost all key informants in Enumclaw were concerned with economic development. The intent of economic development as described was to establish a sustainable future for the community by keeping existing community retail and other sectors viable and by attracting employment that pays livable wages to residents. In all areas of the region key informants were concerned with economic development, and the wage related issue of affordable housing.

Informants expressed concerns about the increased numbers of working poor whose wages were not keeping pace with cost increases.

**Vashon Island.** Vashon key informants cited affordable housing and lack of living wage jobs as critical issues. Because it is an island, the effects of not having wages that would support access to housing meant that low income people would be forced to leave the community. Alternatively, the staffing of relatively low paying but critical employment in human service agencies would become a problem if the island became a middle class stronghold as many feared it would become. Concerns about the lack of affordable child care for low income populations adding to the concern that the low income/working poor would be driven off the island.



## Common Need Area: Lack of Affordable and Accessible Health and Dental Services

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- Major Indicators of Need**
- A lack of doctors and medical care is a problem for small rural communities.
  - Distances and poor transportation options compound the problem.
  - An extreme lack of dental care was mentioned by many, especially for youth.

**Survey**      **Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 32% identified lack of affordable medical care as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 40% of East Rural respondents
- 26% of South Rural respondents
- 28% of Vashon Island respondents

Of the respondents, 27% identified a lack of affordable dental care as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 29% of East Rural respondents
- 23% of South Rural respondents
- 27% of Vashon Island respondents

Of the respondents, 14% identified “Not Able to Pay for Medical Insurance” a problem experienced in the household. This included:

- 15% of East Rural respondents
- 12% of South Rural respondents
- 14% of Vashon Island respondents

Of the respondents, 13% identified “Not Able to Pay Medical Bills” as a problem experienced in the household. This included:

- 13% of East Rural respondents
- 11% of South Rural respondents
- 13% of Vashon Island respondents

**A Closer Look**      **East Rural.** Hispanic residents of the Snoqualmie Valley identified a lack of medical service as a weakness in their community and said clinic services were only available to them one day a week (Focus Group, February 1997). The Snoqualmie Valley Hospital closed in 1998. In Skykomish there are no medical or mental health services in the community, affordable or otherwise. The nearest medical clinic is in Sultan and the nearest hospital is in Monroe (April 1997 focus group). Emergency services are dispatched from North Bend and are not able to respond fast enough to emergencies. Lack of local medical/dental services and facilities was viewed as the second highest priority by key informants and lack of mental health services tied for the third highest.

**A Closer  
Look, cont.**

**South Rural.** Participants at the Maple Valley United Way Forum (March 1997) identified mental health as an issue of major concern. Lack of local medical/dental services and facilities tied as the third highest critical issue for key informants.

**Vashon Island.** Vashon Youth and Family Services found Home Health Aide Services lacking (1997).

## Common Need Area: Domestic Violence

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### Major Indicators of Need

- A number of the characteristics of the rural areas, including isolation, lack of transportation, and even the sense that the “community takes care of its own” increase the level of need for victims of domestic violence. For their own and their children’s safety, victims often need anonymous and secure sites to receive services and an increased ability to leave quickly, both difficult in rural areas. It has been difficult to find efficient and safe ways for mainstream providers based in Kent and Bellevue to provide services to victims in rural areas although some efforts have been successful.
- In 1997, 264 residents from the unincorporated areas of south and east King County and the rural cities received domestic violence victim services.
- In the last six months of 1995, 81 domestic violence offenses were reported by rural city police departments, mostly for simple assault. The King County Police department, which predominantly serves unincorporated King County, reported 839 domestic violence offenses and three domestic violence-related murders during that time.

### Survey

**Telephone Survey.** Of the respondents, 31% identified domestic violence as a major or moderate problem in the community. This included:

- 28% of East Rural respondents
- 28% of South Rural respondents
- 35% of Vashon Island respondents

### A Closer Look

**East Rural.** In an April 1997 focus group in the Skykomish School district, lack of domestic violence treatment was cited as a major health/human services need in Skykomish. It also appears as a priority issue in the Snoqualmie Valley Community Network Comprehensive Plan. There is a lack of teen dating violence prevention services and intervention services for teens involved in violent relationships. A key informant from Eastside Domestic Violence Program reports that victims in Snoqualmie Valley are reluctant to use services because of the small community, and fear of others finding out about their problem. They also report that EDVP is seen as a “Bellevue” program and not entirely accepted by the community.

**A Closer  
Look, cont.**

**South Rural.** The mayors of both Black Diamond and Maple Valley cited lack of domestic violence services as a serious need in their communities. The 1996 South King County Community Public Health and Safety Network Plan reports that domestic violence was consistently identified as a priority in community meetings.

**Vashon Island.** The need to better address domestic violence issues on Vashon Island was heard consistently in the recent key informant interviews, and was identified as one of the top three priority action items in the Vashon Island Public Network Comprehensive Plan of May 1996. Vashon Youth and Family Services recently received a substantial grant through the Violence Against Women Act to improve the Island's response to domestic violence, and this effort has already begun. DAWN is beginning to work collaboratively with the new Vashon project.

## VI. Investment Priorities

These priority needs will be an important element in the development of CSD's next Strategic Plan which will be developed in 2000 for the three years 2001 to 2003. The Strategic Plan will recommend to the County Executive and Metropolitan King County Council the use of CSD's share of the funds King County spends for discretionary human services, those not mandated by state law such as mental health. Currently CSD manages \$11 million in discretionary human services funds which are spent on services throughout the county. The intent of the subregional planning was to create a match between the needs of the subregion and the services provided. Subregional planning was also intended to insure that there are partnerships in the delivery of discretionary human services with municipalities and other funders. The County currently has service provider roles both as the municipal government in unincorporated areas and as the regional provider for specific countywide services.

## VI. Investment Priorities (continued)

Affordable Housing/Basic Needs	Affordable & Accessible Medical/Dental Services	Youth Activities	Livable Wages
GOAL	GOAL	GOAL	GOAL
Increase availability of affordable housing and related services that allow current residents and their families to continue to live in their communities.	Improve availability of medical/dental and related health care services where proximity increases effectiveness	Increase availability of prevention services and activities which promote positive life choices for youth.	Increase the number of residents who have sufficient incomes to continue to live in the rural subregions.
PRIORITIES	PRIORITIES	PRIORITIES	PRIORITIES
Increase number of residents able to find rentals or homes to purchase in their communities.	Increase accessibility of health care and health care related services to rural residents	Increase availability of information and programs to promote positive behaviors and prevent negative behaviors such as smoking, drug use, dating violence, and criminal behavior.	Partner with others in the development of livable wage jobs through provision of employment and training and social supports.
Increase housing and services available to enable seniors and persons with disabilities to remain in their communities.	Explore incentives for provision of health care services in rural areas.	Increase availability of community interventions for second chance youth including school dropouts, substance abusers, and juvenile justice involved youth.	Insure that there is a core of rural services needed for residents to remain in the workforce. This includes child care and care for dependent adults.
Provide services to prevent homelessness in rural communities.	Increase use of community facilities for provision of health care services.	Increase availability of positive activities, including expanded recreation activities for youth.	Increase access to employment and training services that enable residents to secure and maintain livable wage jobs.
Improve access for homeless and low income residents to basic needs services including food, clothing, income support, and emergency and transitional housing.			Prepare youth for the world of work with employment and job preparations experiences as close to their homes as feasible.

## VI. Investment Priorities (continued)

Transportation Barriers	Alcohol/Drug Treatment and Prevention	Domestic Violence Services
GOAL	GOAL	GOAL
Increase access to jobs and services within rural communities and improve the access of individuals to jobs and services that are outside of the rural communities.	Increase availability of alcohol and drug treatment and substance abuse prevention activities.	Increase accessibility of domestic violence community and emergency services to rural residents without creation of stigma and/or increased risk to victims and their children.
PRIORITIES	PRIORITIES`	PRIORITIES
Bring more services to the rural areas: satellite offices for employment services, income support services, etc.	Improve outreach and services to residents with drug/alcohol issues.	Create safe access to anonymous and secure sites for victims and improve transportation support for those who must leave their homes quickly.
Establish screening/intake in rural areas for regional services where it is not cost effective to establish satellite services.	Increase activities and related transportation that breaks down the sense of isolation among rural residents and which reduce other risks for substance abuse.	Increase accessibility of services and information that support positive behaviors in order to prevent and to address the needs of victims and perpetrators of domestic violence with minimal stigma of community identification.
Improve communications between local human service agencies and services in other parts of the county.	Increase availability and range of treatment options available to substance abusers in rural areas and increase support for those in recovery.	Provide information and referral support to those who are seen as the primary providers of information on domestic violence and available services.
Improve transportation, both public and private to needed services where location in the community is not cost effective.		

## Priorities of Other Human Service Plans

Affordable Housing/Basic Needs	Affordable & Accessible Medical/Dental Services	Youth Activities	Livable Wages/Economic Development	Transportation Barriers	Alcohol/Drug Treatment and Prevention	Domestic Violence Services
<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> Food to eat and a roof overhead	<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> Health Care to be as physically & mentally fit as possible	<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> Supportive relationships within families, neighborhoods & communities	<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> The education and job skills to lead an independent lives	<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> Supportive relationships within families, neighborhoods & communities: Food to eat and a roof overhead	<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> Health care to be as physically & mentally fit as possible	<b><i>Related United Way Goal:</i></b> A safe haven from all forms of violence & abuse
<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Increasing Family Stability	<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Increasing Family Stability	<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Promoting Youth Success	<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Strengthening Communities	<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Strengthening Communities	<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Increasing Family Stability; Promoting Youth Success	<b><i>Related Strategic Plan Issue Area:</i></b> Reducing Community Violence



## VII. Moving Toward Strategies: A Framework

On the following pages are the strategies that were developed at community meetings. Some of these strategies do not fit neatly into the Common Need Areas. Throughout the course of this planning effort, the need to work locally to refine investment priorities for human services has been a stated goal. Therefore, the most important next step in addressing rural human service needs is to **support rural communities' efforts to refine human service strategies and develop actions to meet their specific needs.**

King County and United Way stand ready to partner with local organizations and residents to take this next step. We recognize that the most effective solutions need to find their start-up energy in the homes, schools, businesses, service organizations, and community centers of specific communities. We also recognize that organizations like King County government and United Way can offer support, staffing, and technical assistance that rural communities may need to help turn their good ideas turn into reality. These kinds of partnerships and open communication about top priority needs will help ensure that funders can direct their resources to what are the most important local priorities.

## Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: East Rural - Snoqualmie

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<b>Affordable Housing/Basic Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Leverage public dollars from Snoqualmie Ridge for public and/or affordable housing.</li><li>• Provide incentives to developers to build low income housing.</li><li>• Subsidize current residents to maintain their housing situation.</li><li>• Improve local capacity to advocate for and develop public housing.</li><li>• Support programs that help keep elders in their home.</li></ul>
<b>Affordable &amp; Accessible Medical/Dental Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create incentives for more health services in the Valley.</li><li>• Collaboration between County Health department, physicians and other County agencies to ensure affordable/accessible medical services.</li></ul>
<b>Strengthening the Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve local capacity to advocate for and develop public housing.</li></ul>
<b>Livable Wage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create a local job information center.</li><li>• Improve access to educational/vocational job training.</li><li>• Create collaborative efforts between cities and county to improve transportation, employment, business development, and youth programs.</li></ul>
<b>Transportation Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Improve transportation connections to jobs and services.</li><li>• Create collaborative efforts between cities and County to improve transportation, employment, business development, and youth programs.</li><li>• Better advertisement by County when vans are available to human service agencies.</li><li>• Organization around Metro's next six year plan.</li></ul>
<b>Youth Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase investment of public dollars, including city contributions, in existing youth programs &amp; facilities.</li><li>• Increase collaboration among youth activity providers and with youth.</li><li>• Create collaborative efforts between cities and County to improve transportation, employment, business development, and youth programs.</li></ul>

## Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: East Rural - Skykomish

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<b>Community Centers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Complete the Community Center in Skykomish.</li><li>• Offer the following at the community center: prevention programs, youth activities, community information/resources, regular health/dental clinics, intergenerational opportunities, resources for youth in crisis, domestic violence resources.</li></ul>
<b>Affordable &amp; Accessible Medical/Dental Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See <b>Community Center</b></li></ul>
<b>Communication Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increased range of local telephone service for Skykomish Residents.</li></ul>
<b>Strengthening the Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See <b>Community Center</b></li><li>• Develop community responses to problems that increase participation and improve the self-esteem of the community.</li><li>• Increased range of local telephone service for Skykomish residents.</li></ul>
<b>Domestic Violence Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See <b>Community Center</b></li></ul>
<b>Transportation Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Transportation to services on a regular schedule.</li></ul>
<b>Youth Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• See <b>Community Center</b></li></ul>

## Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Vashon Island

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<b>Alcohol/Drug Treatment and Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish alcohol/drug abuse treatment on the island.</li></ul>
<b>Strengthening the Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop a long term plan to address funding needs of the community for human services and secure resources to insure its success.</li><li>• Develop central referral and resources – gatekeeper, volunteer, “Care Line”—and identify resources from public and private sources.</li><li>• Take steps needed to increase community involvement in the planning process including youth, elderly, low-income wage earners, homeless, single parents and day care customs - individuals becoming involved with task forces which personally impact their daily lives.</li><li>• Increase community awareness of needs and decrease denial of problems among community members.</li></ul>
<b>Domestic Violence Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish transportation and shelter for victims of domestic violence.</li></ul>
<b>Human Service Gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase services available to Vietnam Veterans and teens.</li><li>• Increase availability of services that support wage earners such as on-island child care, after school child care and adult day care.</li><li>• Develop central referral and resources – gatekeeper, volunteer, “Care Line” - and identify resources from public and private sources.</li></ul>
<b>Livable Wage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Major priority is economic development leading to livable wage jobs.</li><li>• Increase availability of services that support wage earners such as on-island child care, after school child care and adult day care.</li></ul>
<b>Youth Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Increase availability of youth activities on the island.</li></ul>

## Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Black Diamond, Maple Valley, Hobart, and Ravensdale

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### **Affordable Housing/Basic Needs**

- Buy older homes and duplexes to refurbish through public and private assistance to increase affordable housing and create transitional housing.
- Secure resources for a food bank and shelter.
- Secure resources for infrastructure needed for affordable housing (water, sewer).

### **Strengthening the Community**

- Increase community involvement in planning actions and solutions to service needs.
- Use community centers as hub for planning and services.
- Secure resources to do needed training and recruitment of volunteers.

### **Human Service Gaps**

- Use community centers as hub for planning and services.
- Establish a central communications node in the South Rural region to support exchange of needed information on on-going programs.
- Establish satellite office for Social Security to serve aging and other recipients.

### **Youth Activities**

- Increase involvement of youth in planning process.

## Community Strategies for Rural Subregions: Enumclaw Plateau

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<b>Affordable Housing/Basic Needs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish Home-sharing.</li><li>• Explore availability of HUD options to develop affordable family housing.</li><li>• Secure emergency shelter and transitional housing through collaboration of local human service agencies to secure resources.</li><li>• Secure resources for a centralized large Community Center facility to provide basic needs, recreation, information and referral, and other human and health related services.</li></ul>
<b>Human Service Gaps</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish a human services directory that is updated and distributed widely.</li><li>• Bring all King County services to the Enumclaw Plateau and establish branch offices for DSHS, Health Department, clinic for teens, employment services.</li></ul>
<b>Livable Wage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure early entry job referral service.</li></ul>
<b>Strengthening the Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Secure resources for a centralized large Community Center facility to provide basic needs, recreation, information and referral, and other human and health related services.</li><li>• Network churches to do foster care and receiving homes.</li></ul>
<b>Transportation Barriers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Establish expanded hours, expanded coverage and more frequent bus service. Establish increased awareness of these needs with Metro.</li></ul>

## Appendix A: Highlights of Telephone Survey

## Appendix B: List of Key Informants

<p><b><u>Vashon</u></b></p> <p>Monte Bridges, Superintendent, Vashon School District  Jean Bosch, Executive Director, Vashon Household  Lorna Cunningham, Board Member, Vashon Community Council  Jason Everett, Board Member, Vashon Community Council  Gina Gross, Community Activators  Chris Bingham, Director, Vashon Youth &amp; Family Services  Sue Bingham, Director, Vashon-Maury Community Food Bank  Mary Williford, Administrator, Vashon Community Care Center  Lindy Marcley, Chair, Vashon Island Public Network  Abby Nielson, Director, Vashon-Maury Senior Center  Mary Berry, Family Advocate, Connections  Rayna Holtz  Emma Amiad</p>	<p><b><u>South Rural</u></b></p> <p>Howard Botts, Mayor, City of Black Diamond  Laure Iddings, Mayor, City of Maple Valley  George Rossman, Mayor, City of Enumclaw  Mike Maryanski, Superintendent, Tahoma School District  Arthur Jarvis, Superintendent, Enumclaw School District  Jobyna Nickum, Director, Enumclaw Senior Center  Sue Bull, Assistant Administrator, Community Memorial Hospital  Judith Black, Director, Black Diamond Community Center  Lila Henderson, Director, Maple Valley Food Bank  Lori Guilfoyle, Executive Director, Maple Valley Community Center  Kim McKoy, Executive Director, ACAP  John Keates, Director, Parks &amp; Recreation, City of Enumclaw  Roy Delsanto, Coordinator, Enumclaw-Kiwanis Food Bank  Jane Jones, Coordinator, Community Health Program, Community Memorial Hospital  Kimberly Fish, Executive Director, Plateau Cooperative Outreach Ministries  Pat Peterson, Director, Enumclaw Youth &amp; Family Services  Barbara Culler, Early Childhood Program Instructor, Renton Technical College  Paulette Frye, Magic Land Day Care Center  Terry Seaman, Maple Valley Unincorporated Area Council  Lynn Beresford, Maple Valley Community Center*</p>
<p><b><u>East Rural</u></b></p> <p>Kim Wild, City Administrator, City of Snoqualmie  Joan Simpson, Mayor, City of North Bend  Dave Hunter, Mayor, City of Carnation*  Richard McCullough, Superintendent, Snoqualmie Valley School District  Clifton Ernst, Superintendent, Riverview School District  Connie Adams, Superintendent, Skykomish School District  Lorry Clapp, Lower Valley Youth Program Coordinator, Friends of Youth  Mary McCullough, Youth &amp; Family Therapist, Friends of Youth  Suzanne Pierce, Program Manager, Eastside Literacy Council  Joan Sharp, Executive Director Children's Services of Sno-Valley  Kris Hatch, Community Advocate, Eastside Domestic Violence Program  Tim Lockwood, Center Manager, MultiService Centers of North &amp; East King County  Paul Mosher, Volunteer Coordinator, Salvation Army of Snoqualmie Valley  Chester Kwiat, Pastor, Duvall Church  Ken McCarty, Coordinator, Mt. Si Helping Hands Food Bank  Jeffrey Spencer, Pastor, Tolt Congregational United Church of Christ  Glen Trowbridge, Student/School Council Member, Tolt Middle School  Jerusha Billington, Student/School Council Member, Cedarcrest High School  Nan Harty, Director, Sno-Valley Senior Center  Ruth Tolmasoff, Director, Mt. Si Senior Center  Jeanne Hanson</p>	<p><b><u>Multi-Region</u></b></p> <p>Barry Brodniak, Executive Director, Northwest Housing Development  Tom Trompeter, Executive Director, Community Health centers of King County  Ina Percival, Executive Director, DAWN</p> <p>*Data not included in statistics</p>



# Appendix C: List of Documents Reviewed

## East Rural Subregion

### **Carnation Baptist Church**

Focus Group discussion

### **Carnation-Duvall Youth Summit Agenda**

UWKC, April 1998

### **United Way of King County**

### **April 1997, Skykomish School District**

### **Skykomish School District Strategic Plan**

March 1994

### **Riverview Master Plan**

Riverview School District 1996, School District

### **Snoqualmie Valley School District No. 410**

May 1997

### **Snoqualmie Valley Community Network Comprehensive Plan**

1997

### **Community Connections Meeting**

June 1996

### **Snoqualmie Valley Family Support Work Group**

Needs Assessment Work Group Report, Not dated

### **Progress Report on WorkFirst Program at the King Eastside CSO**

June 29 1998

### **Carnation/Duvall Risk Assessment Report**

Carnation/Duvall A.S.A.P. Together! Task Force, October 1993

### **The Need of Domestic Violence Victim Services in Snoqualmie Valley**

Eastside Domestic Violence Program 1994

### **A demographic look at the Snoqualmie Valley**

Prepared by Snoqualmie Valley Community Network, 1995

### **Community Youth Safety Forum**

Snoqualmie Valley Community Network

July 1998

### **East King County Child Care Consortium**

### **Position Paper**

September 1998

## Vashon Subregion

### **Vashon Island Public Network: Comprehensive Plan**

Vashon Island Public Network, May 1996

### **Vashon Island Public Network: 1996 Annual Report**

March 1997

### **Vashon Island Public Network: Network Outcome Measurement Report**

July 1997

**Vashon Island Urgent and Emergency Services Directory**

Vashon Youth and Family Services 1997

**Seamless Community Response Education and Empowerment (SCREAM)**  
1998

## **South Rural Subregion**

**Greater Maple Valley Communities that Care Task Force**

Communities that Care Task Force, February 1997

**South King County Regional Senior Adult Coalition**

Black Diamond, Covington & Maple Valley Community Centers, June 1998

**Maple Valley/United Way Forum**

March 1997

**The Plateau Youth Coalition Out Reach**

South King County Community Network Grant 1997

**Maple Valley Community Center Strategic Plan**

1997-2002, June 1997

**Enumclaw/Black Diamond**

**1996 Community Risk Assessment Report**

## **Countywide**

**The Health of King County**

Seattle-King County Department of Public Health

August 1998

**Changing Direction: An Update on Teen Pregnancy and Birth in King County**

Seattle-King County Department of Public Health

1996

**Living Longer Staying Healthy: The Health Status of Older Adults in King County 1995,**

Seattle-King County Department of Public Health

**Food Lifeline's 1997 King County Food Bank Research Study**

Van Amburg Group, Inc and Food Lifeline

# Appendix D: Community Facility Needs Survey

## Community Facility Needs Survey

King County Community Services Division staff conducted a survey of community facility needs. The purpose of the survey was to determine the scope of facility needs that are eligible for federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. The following is a summary of the results by subregion:

### East Rural

- Six agencies completed the survey
- Four agencies currently own their facility
- Highest priority need for facility improvements is expanding the space available for services
- Most popular options for improving their facilities are new construction and expansion
- Other types of facilities needed are ones for children and youth, elderly, multi-purpose, disability and health care

### South Urban

- Four agencies completed the survey
- Three agencies currently own their facility
- Highest priority need for facility improvements is expanding the space available for services
- Most popular options for improving their facilities are new construction, purchase of another facility and expansion
- Other types of facilities needed are ones for health care, children and youth, disability and other

### Vashon Island

- Four agencies completed the survey
- Two agencies currently own their facility
- Highest priority need for facility improvements are ADA improvements, expanding the office space and expanding the space available for services
- Most popular options for improving their facilities are ADA improvements and expansion
- Other types of facilities needed are ones for children and youth and multi-purpose